



VOLUME CLX.--NO. 94

NEWPORT, R. I. NOVEMBER 21, 1917

WHOLE NUMBER 8,825

Newport Masons in the Service.

The local Masonic Lodges, St. John's, No. 1, and St. Paul's, No. 14, are planning to send Christmas remembrances to all the members of the Lodges who are now with the colors. Subscriptions have been received by energetic committees of both Lodges, the amount being large enough to justify a substantial remembrance to each Brother.

The two Lodges are also making preparations for the comfort of all the members of the Craft now on duty at the Army or Navy Stations about Newport. Comfortable clubrooms have been fitted up in St. Paul's Parlor and former Lodge room and all Masonic brethren will be welcome to make free use of them. The rooms will be open every afternoon and evening, with the exception of evenings when Masonic meetings are being held. A pool table is being installed, and there are several card tables in the rooms, as well as a liberal supply of reading matter.

The members of the two Lodges who are now in the service are as follows:

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NO. 1
Angle, Harry, U.S.S. Leyathen.
Bradley, Leonard G.H., U.S.S. Leviathan.
Bunting, Thomas A., Valko, Cal.
Hartleb, Henry F., Fort Adams.
Horlton, Dr. F. deM., Camp Devens.
Hilliard, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Clark, Ellison L., U.S.N. Radio Station, San Diego, Cal.
Curtis, Chester F., U. S. National Army.
Clarke, Harry H., U.S.N.R.F., Newport, R. I.
Cooper, Marion F., Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.
Dixon, Arthur, Watertown, Mass.
Dugdale, Brundage, U.S.S. Scorpion.
Fitzman, James A., U. S. Field Hospital.
Harris, Jeremiah, Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.
Herzog, William G., Naval Radio Station, Chebeague, Maine.
Jervis, B., Lewis, Navy.
Johnson, Albert M., U.S.S. Wainwright.
Kraemer, Otto, 32nd Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah.
Kempkes, Matthew, U.S.N., Newport.
Knott, John E., Fort Adams.
Kuchan, Ernest, Fort Riley, Honolulu, H. I.
Lauth, John P. J., U.S.S. Hannibal.
Lewis, Leonidas A., U.S.S. Submarine L. 10.
Lineberry, Elbridge L., Navy, Newport.
Mason, Earl P., U.S.N.R.F.
Mastfield, George W., Navy, Newport.
Monch, Ernest, U.S.S. Virginia.
Ryden, Hjalmar, U.S. Navy Hospital, St. Thomas, W.I.
Reynolds, Sidney D., U.S.R.O.C.
Roby, Albert A., Surgeon's Office, Washington, D. C.
Staats, Herbert, Camp Devens.
Smeltzer, George W., U.S.S. Nevada.
Thompson, Lewis E., U.S.S. Cushing.
Wynan, Chester L., Kingsford, N. J.
van Wallinger, Banke, Hammonia Radio, Gloucester, Mass.
Winans, Benjamin H., Training Station, Newport.
White, David, U.S.S. Paducah.
Seville, Henry W., Camp Devens.

ST. PAUL'S LODGE, NO. 14

Adams, Harry, U.S.S. Oklahoma.
Amey, Harry, National Army.
Anderson, Oscar E., Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Anthony, George M., Recruiting Office, Amarillo, Texas.
Arnesen, Oscar W., U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Bailey, Wm. E., U.S.S. New York.
Barr, Harold V., U.S.N., Newport.
Bender, Wm. J., U.S.N., Torpedo Station, Newport.
Bennett, Fred M., U.S.S. Oklahoma.
Berkstesser, Ellis R., U.S.S. New Jersey.
Bolton, John W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bracewell, Wm. U. S. S. Hopkins.
Buchanan, Forrest E., Newport.
Buck, Thomas M., U.S.S. Delaware.
Cabe, Thomas, U.S.S. Wyoming.
Campbell, Alfred A., U.S.N., Newport.
Campbell, Frank L., U.S.S. Kentucky.
Carlos, Alvaro, U.S.N., Newport.
Charlton, Rev. Charles M., U.S.N., Training Station, Newport.
Conklin, Harry S., U.S.N., Torpedo Station, Newport.
Cowie, Thomas J., Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Newport.
Coxons, James P., Ensign, U.S.N., Newport.
Dunneen, C. M., U.S.S. X-5.
DeVelbiss, Lillian F., U.S.S. Jacob Jones.
Dowd, Wm. F., Jamestown, R. I.
Downing, Benj. F., Rd. U.S.N., Block Island.
Eustace, Edward, U.S.N., Newport.
Gould, Frederick, U.S.N., Training Station, Newport.
Hartshorn, George H., U.S.S. Hercules.
Hasten, H. L., U.S.S. Alert, Honolulu.
Hickey, M., U.S.S. Oklahoma.
Heise, Joseph W., Fort Hancock, N. J.
Hicks, John T., Lt. Mills, Corregidor, P. I.
Hockensmith, A. J., Fort Lyon, Las Animas, Colo.
Hollis, Francis, Newport.
Horton, Wm. B., U.S.S. Dixie.
Ingraham, U.S.S. Whitehead.
Jack, Morris S., U.S.N.R.F., New York.
Jensen, James A., U.S.N., New York.
Jewell, Wm. A., U.S.S. L-40.
Johnston, C. E., U.S.S. Seattle.
Kingsford, L., U.S.S. K-1.
Ladd, E. B., U.S.N., Mass.
Ladd, A., U.S.N., National Army.
Lamb, S. V., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lamb, S. V., U.S.S. Dolphin.

The Mercury.

EDITED BY
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
JOHN P. BANBORN, | Editors,
A. H. BANBORN, |
Mercury Building,
177 Thames Street,

Newport, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1789 and is now in its one hundred and fifty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and with but four days off, excepting Thanksgiving, it publishes forty-eight columns filled with news from home and abroad, politics, financial and general news, well selected editorials and valuable features and household departments. Household items, however, in this paper, are very limited to housekeeping.

It is a pleasure to advise friends, relatives and others that the Mercury always makes a good gift of publication and at the same time a good investment.

Special advertising rates and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Local Matters.

Saving by Cooperative Buying.

Last fall in one month the Aquidneck Patriotic Association, saved by buying in car load lots \$103.21. On October 10th of this year an order for the following was placed: 20 T. cottonseed at \$6.60; 40 T. bran at \$3.50; 1200 bushels at .76. There was a total saving on the four car loads of \$35. If we figure 20 men bought, a saving of \$1.75 each or interest at 6% on \$20 for one year was made; but the money is tied up for a much shorter time which amounts much larger rate of interest. Besides the grain, the Aquidneck Patriotic Association have bought this fall, some 50 c. carloads of alfalfa and two car loads of straw.

It is felt that much more time should be used in Newport County. Freight is going to be terribly congested this winter and spring so an early order should be placed. It can be obtained for practically \$5.65 a ton in car load lots where if it were obtained locally it costs from \$2.50 to \$7.00 a ton more. If a few neighbors would club together and buy, a larger saving could be made and if more time was used larger yields would be secured.

Governor Beeckman at the Front.

Governor and Mrs. Beeckman, who are now in Paris, have completed their plans for spending Thanksgiving Day with the American boys now at the front. That they will be enthusiastically received goes without saying. A few days ago, while visiting the front line trenches in Belgium, Governor and Mrs. Beeckman were under a heavy artillery fire for a time, the German batteries opening a surprise fire while the visitors were in the danger zone. Mrs. Beeckman is taking advantage of her stay in France to study at first hand the methods adopted by the Red Cross for distribution of the supplies sent from this country.

Another Newporter Lost.

Joseph S. Ewart, U. S. N., machine gunner first class, who lost his life when the American destroyer Chauncey was sunk in European waters by collision with a transport last week, was a Newport boy and had many friends here. He was a son of Mr. William L. Ewart, residing on Second street. He was graduated from the Miantonomi School in 1910 and soon after went to Providence where he learned the tinsmith's trade in the shops of Brown & Sharp. He enlisted in the Navy in 1915 and quickly earned an advance in rating as a token of his efficiency.

Annual Meeting of Farm Bureau.

For the annual meeting of the Newport County Farm Bureau, to be held at the Fair Hall, Portsmouth on Friday December 14th at 10 o'clock, Mr. B. B. Baker, director of Extension Work, Connecticut Agricultural College, has obtained as a speaker. Other speakers are being sought and any entertainment to bring pleasure consider the regular business of the bureau an education and pleasure to be served by

Mazzoni, Tony, U.S.S. Walker.
McDonald, Donald, U.S.S. Kentucky.
MacDonald, Edward B., U.S.S. D-3.
New London, Conn.
McLeish, James A. F., National Army.

McNally, Henry, Newport.
Monahan, Mons, U.S. Naval Station, Olongapo, P. I.
Nelson, Bengt C., Newport.
Nicholas, Harry O., U.S.S. Vigo.
Norman, Guy, Lieutenant, U.S.N.
Norman, Reginald, Newport.
O'Day, James L., U.S.S. Nevada.
Olson, Carl, Newport.
O'Neill, John A., U.S.S. Illinois.

Panagakis, Peter, U.S.N., Newport.
Pearson, Arthur S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Peek, Charles, Navy Yard, New York.

Platt, Charles V., National Army, Newport.
Portell, Geo. E., Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Reick, P. A. Henry, C. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Richtor, Erich, U.S.S. Albany, San Francisco, Cal.

Ritter, Charles H., U. S. N., Newport.
Rodin, George W., National Army.
Roth, Leonard, U.S.N., Newport.

Ryan, Thomas C., U.S.S. New Hampshire.

Schleidenbeck, John F., U.S.S. Monterey.

Shively, Ray, U.S.N., Newport.

Sheriff, John, Jr., National Army, Newport.

Smith, Ferdinand W., Newport.

Smith, Wm. E., M. M. C., U. S. S. Novida.

Steger, Ednor, U.S.S. Virginia.

Street, Conrad, U.S.S. Jacob Jones.

Stephenson, Wm. H., U. S. Ammunition Depot, Portsmouth, Va.

Tefft, Jesse C., U.S.N.R.F., Jamestown, R. I.

Tennant, John F., U.S.N.R.F., Newport.

Thompson, Eleazar T., U.S.S. Ozark.

Trueblood, H. R., Newport.

Vaughn, Leslie M., Newport.

Von Ende, Everard H., U.S.S. Warden.

Watson, Thos. B., U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Weber, Lawrence J., U.S.S. Minnesota.

Weickhardt, C. E., Washington, D. C.

Wheeler, Henry S., U.S.N.R.F., Newport.

Ziegel, J. K., U.S.N., Newport.

RECENT DEATHS.

Joseph G. Stevens.

Mr. Joseph G. Stevens, one of Newport's oldest business men, died at his home on Broadway on Wednesday evening after a short illness. Although in rather poor health for some time, by reason of his advanced age, he had been able to attend to his business regularly until within a few weeks when he disposed of his interests and retired. He was in his eighty-second year.

Mr. Stevens was a native Newporter and his entire life had been spent in this city. He was one of eight children of the late Joseph G. and Sarah D. Stevens, of whom there is now but one survivor, Mrs. Henry W. Cozzens. When a young man, he became connected with the old volunteer fire department, and continued his interest in the department until the day of his death, making it a point to attend all fires whenever possible although he had long since retired from active duty. He served for many years as a member of the board of firewards, and was regarded as a valuable and efficient man. He possessed a fund of anecdote regarding the configurations of the early days, and especially regarding the open hostility between the rival companies of the old volunteer days.

Mr. Stevens was engaged in the grain business for fifty-seven years, conducting a large establishment on Ferry Wharf. This was on the north side for a long time, but when the new police station was built, he removed to the other side, further down the wharf where the business was continued. Some time ago he sold out to MacKenzie & Winslow, continuing as manager for the new owners until failing health compelled his retirement.

Mr. Stevens was a man of particularly pleasing and genial disposition and had a host of friends. When he returned to his business after his noon lunch each day, he generally carried a number of men and boys whom he picked up along the way, and who were glad to accept a lift in his large grain wagon behind the reliable but slow moving old gray horse. He took a considerable interest in public affairs, and served for a time as member of the Republican city committee, but never held elective office. His wife died several years ago.

Dr. Mary E. Baldwin.

There was an interesting hearing on the local coal situation at the City Hall on Monday evening, before the Newport County Fuel Committee, consisting of Dr. Horace P. Beck, chairman; Warren T. Berry, George N. Buckout, and George H. Waring. There were many ready to tell the committee of their experiences in buying coal, and of comparative prices in Newport and other cities, some at trolley end and some inland. The prices quoted were lower than those in Newport, the prices in Tunstall being lower than in either Fall River or Newport, although the coal must be conveyed further up the river at times when the currents are favorable. It was said that some of the Newport dealers pay more for their coal in Pennsylvania than the lowest prevailing price because of the fact that they are unable to accommodate the large barges. The addition of freight charges and demurrage charges help to bring up the cost to the dealer and consequently to the public.

The relations of Newport dealers to dealers in other cities, especially to the Staples Coal Company of Fall River, were several times spoken of. One speaker said that he wrote a letter to the Staples Company regarding selling coal in Newport and that this fact became known to a local dealer. There was considerable feeling exhibited over the conditions in Newport, and some specific instances of high prices were shown. The Committee will look into the matter thoroughly before establishing a maximum price for Newport County.

Secretary Daniels Visits Newport.

The Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, paid a hurried visit to Newport last Saturday, and inspected the Training Station, Torpedo Station, Reservoir camp, and other points of interest here, as well as being entertained at luncheon by Commander Johnston, in command of the Naval Training Station. The boys at the Station were paraded for his inspection, and he had an opportunity to see practically all the boys then on duty there. He made a long talk to the boys, commanding them highly for their appearance, and urging them to lead moral and upright lives. What his recommendations may be as to further development of the Newport Naval Station cannot be foretold at this time.

The Newport boys at Camp Devens will have chance to spend Thanksgiving Day at home, having been allowed 24 hours leave of absence from Camp. Those who have already been transferred to the Camp in Georgia will not be so fortunate.

Plans are being made by the Recreation Commission for the erection of the usual Community Christmas tree on the east end of the Mall. This will be the third season for this form of celebration in Newport.

James G. Swinburne, Jr., has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department,

Few Candidates for City Election.

Joseph G. Stevens.

The city election for Mayor and city officers comes one week from next Tuesday, and Thursday night was the final time for filing nomination papers in order to get names on the ballots. The number of nominations is small; the smallest since the present form of government was adopted eleven years ago. For a number of offices there will be no contest whatever, this being true for some of the councilmen. All of the present board of aldermen are certain of reelection, there being no nominations against any of them. In the first and fourth wards, there are but thirteen nominations for the representative council, exactly enough to fill the vacancies, so there will be no contests there. In the third ward there are two more nominations than vacancies, in the fifth four more, and in the second five more.

The contest for Mayor will be between Mayor Clark Burdick and Dr. David E. Flynn, the same as last year. One of the most interesting contests will be for members of the school committee, where there are six nominations for the four vacancies. All the present incumbents are again in the field—Miss Anna F. Hunter, Rev. Emery H. Porter, D.D., Mr. William R. Harvey, and Mr. John P. Sullivan. In addition nomination papers have been filed for Mrs. Emma G. Wilks, and Mr. Hugo R. A. Anthony.

On account of the small number of contests, it is probable that there will be a small vote cast on election day. In war time, it seems to be a difficult matter to stir up much interest over politics—at least in Newport.

The complete list of nominees is as follows:

For Mayor—Clark Burdick, David E. Flynn.

For School Committee—William R. Harvey, Miss Anna F. Hunter, Emery H. Porter, John P. Sullivan, Mrs. Emma G. Wilks, Hugo R. A. Anthony.

For Board of Aldermen:

Ward One—William A. Hanley; Ward Two—Joseph J. Kirby; Ward Three, Frank J. Hughes; Ward Four—John E. Leedy; Ward Five—J. Joseph M. Martin.

For Representative Council:

Ward One—John M. Wilbur, Lars Larson, Fred S. Bacheller, John William Schwanz, George M. Battene, Harry V. Easton, Burton W. Little, John P. Shaw, Thomas E. Sherman, Joseph B. Child, James H. Sanford, Arnold H. James, Moulton W. Friend.

Ward Two—John H. Scannevin, William G. Kerr, George W. Fludder, John W. Gibson, Joseph B. Pike, Robert C. Ebbs, Benjamin H. Coggeshall, William A. Stoddard, Edward O. Riggs, Frank S. Hale, Charles S. Plummer, William G. Landers, John P. Fritz, George W. Barlow, Benjamin T. White, John Arnold, Cornelius C. Moore, James A. Girard.

Ward Three—for two years, to fill vacancy, John H. Peckham; for three years, George W. Sherman, James P. Cozzens, George B. Austin, George N. Buckout, George H. Draper, Edward T. Bosworth, 2nd, Abram F. Squire, Douglass P. A. Jacoby, William A. Sherman, Albert F. Haas, Edwin P. Robinson, T. H. Hale, Powel, Maurice A. Burke, E. J. E. Tamm.

Ward Four—Frederick G. S. Trager, Mortimer D. Sullivan, William F. Carney, William G. Sweeney, Edward J. Teomey, Richard J. Lawton, Robert L. Nolan, John P. Casey, Bruce Butterton, George Gordon King, John H. Gill, Edward V. Murphy, M. D., Albert R. Commette.

Ward Five—John F. Sullivan, John J. Healy, Thomas F. Casey, John J. Sullivan, (Thames street), John J. Sullivan (Carey street), Alexander R. O'Halloran, Michael P. Murphy, John S. Martin, Otto P. Voigt, Mortimer A. Sullivan, Edward A. Martin, John E. Murray, Daniel J. Sullivan, John H. A. Kelly, V. V. W. Walters, John J. Kelly, Patrick J. Morgan.

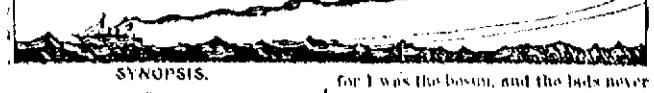
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"CONTRABAND"

A Romance of the North Atlantic

By RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "TOMMY OF ACADEMY," "DAD OF THE FOREST," ETC.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Robert Hollis, one-time captain, who tells the story, is a man on board Carrington's yacht. He is supposed to be a "star" party and Hollis is engaged on discovering a woman, who secretly wishes to be made unknown, abroad.

CHAPTER II.—Hollis, the next night, succeeds in having an interview with this woman. She merely tells him her name is Vera.

CHAPTER III.—Carrington tells his story of the coming war, and that he is engineering a copper pool.

CHAPTER IV.—The yacht is sunk in a collision, and Hollis saves McCann, his bosom, and one of the party.

CHAPTER V.—Hollis and McCann save Vera and leave the ship in a small boat.

CHAPTER VI.—Hollis and Vera become friendly, though he is unaware of her identity.

CHAPTER VII.—McCann refuses to submit to Hollis' authority, and the latter enforces it.

CHAPTER VIII.—The *Carrington* is sighted by a ship, the Indian Chief, which takes them aboard.

CHAPTER IX.—The Indian Chief has recently been struck by lightning and is almost a wreck. All the officers are dead. Hollis meets the owner, who tells him the vessel has a cargo of ammunition destined to the German government.

CHAPTER X.—McCann consents to take charge of ship and continue voyage. Vera recognizes an old friend in Robert Bascom, owner of the Indian Chief. Bascom and McCann are deadly enemies.

CHAPTER XI.—Dissatisfaction among the crew quickly develops, and Hollis seizes his officers.

CHAPTER XII.

The Crew Grew Ugly.

For a moment I remained forgetful of the presence of the girl on deck. There was but one course to pursue—at the very first evidence of dissatisfaction I must assert full authority. There must be no hesitation, no sign of weakness. Even as this crystallized in my own mind, the girl's hand touched the sleeve of my jacket.

"Supper is ready, Mr. Hollis," she said. "Are you not coming down?"

"Very shortly. I will have the men knock off work and have the mate in charge of the deck."

"What were you thinking about so earnestly? You almost forgot me."

I glanced aside into her eyes.

"She guilty, Miss Vera; I was thinking of you, and of how I could get you safely out of this scrape. I do not see this to frighten you, Miss Vera, only, perhaps it is best for you to know the situation. The first thing necessary on this voyage is to show these fellows



The Girl's Hand Touched the Sleeve of My Jacket.

forward who is master aboard. But we're talked about it long enough now. I do not anticipate any locking of horns tonight for those lads will need to discuss plans among themselves first. Bascom will be waiting for you in the cabin, and I will join you presently."

I walked with her as far as the ladder, and watched until she disappeared.

Forward I could perceive little outside the glow of the lanterns in the radius of which black, grotesque figures constantly passed and repassed. Occasionally a voice sang out some command, the words scarcely distinguishable.

"Mr. Leary!" I sang out.

"Aye, aye, sir."

"Let the men knock off work for the present, and send the second mate's watch down for supper. You will take the deck, and it will be better to have another hand aft here at the wheel."

"Very well, sir."

I waited until he clambered heavily up the ladder and joined me, his huge figure outlined against the gleam of the blankets light.

"I was pleased to see the way in which the crew took hold, Mr. Leary."

"I said quietly, "and that Olson set them so good an example."

He crossed over to the rail and came back wiping his lips on his sleeve.

"Olson is a good man, Mr. Hollis;

you made no mistake when you chose him for second officer, but I never saw

a worse bunch of scum in any fo-

caste than we've got aboard here, sir."

"They took hold, all right."

"Aye, for the once; they're a bit tired yet, an' have had no time to talk it over among themselves."

"Well, hear from them later, you think?"

"Tomorrow, sir, or perhaps to-morrow as soon as they learn for sure the course we're steering. They are a bit scared to Hamburg."

"They'll hear from them later, you think?"

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BRITISH GAINS CONSOLIDATED

Hold All Captured Areas With Exception of One Village

NOW CLOSING IN ON CAMBRAI

Capture of Key to German Position Would Mean Extensive Retreat by Enemy—Fighting of Past Few Days the Fiercest of War—Over Nine Thousand Germans Captured.

London, Nov. 21.—The British army's consolidation continues. The successful consolidation of all the captured areas in the region of Cambrai, except the village of Fontaine Notre Dame, which has been recaptured by the Germans in a counter attack.

The great British drive on the Artois-Cambrai front has progressed so far that it now encloses the great railroad junction of Cambrai, the capture of which would mean an extensive retreat by the Germans in that part of the front.

The drive continues in different sections of the thirty-two-mile front, but the advance of Friday and Wednesday was so tremendous that yesterday was largely devoted to the consolidation of the captured territory in preparation for further advances.

The number of captured Germans is now over 9000 and hundreds of guns have been captured.

No such fighting as developed during the past three days has hitherto been seen anywhere in the war. While hundreds of monstrous tanks have thundered over the terrain, overrunning all kinds of obstacles, the cavalry squadrons have made dashings charges, not only against German infantry, but even against gun positions. The onslaught of the tanks has wonderfully aided the attack of the British Infantry.

Already the British line describes an arc from the west to the southwest of Cambrai, with the lower point resting near Fontaine Notre Dame, two and three-quarter miles southwest of the main fought-for town.

Although the stroke of Gen. Ryng was delivered over a front of thirty-two miles, from the Somme river to St. Quentin, it was in the centre and in the direction of Cambrai that it reached its greatest strength. Here the wedge has been driven more than six and a half miles, and in the driving of it numerous towns and villages have fallen into the hands of the British, many of them having been deserted by the surprised Germans, who fled in apparent disorder, leaving equipment and stores behind them.

The operations of the cavalry are described as most brilliant, the horses making gallant charges into villages and even against machine gun positions, the entire crews of which were shot or sabred.

At first reports they were engaged in surrounding the Bourlon wood, directly west of Cambrai, which dominates the entire region, including Cambrai itself, and clearing out the enemy from the district near Fontaine Notre Dame.

The British casualties are declared to be considerably less than the number of prisoners taken by Ryng's men.

To the south of Juvincourt, in the Aisne region, where the French troops took several positions from the Germans Wednesday, a counter attack which cost the enemy serious losses has been effectively blocked and Gen. Petain's troops are still holding their vintage. South of St. Quentin the French again have raided enemy positions at several points, destroying them and taking prisoners.

The Italian situation is looked upon very hopefully by the war experts, as the result of the heroic defense made by the Italian forces during the past twenty-four hours.

Gen. Maurice, chief of military operations of the British war office, declared that the Italian situation was improving with every hour that the Austro-Germans were held back, that it looked now as if the enemy would be unable to break through and that very soon the Franco-British reinforcements would be able to take their part in the operations.

Sanguinary battles are in progress between the Brenta and Piave rivers, where the armies of the Entente allies, greatly superior in numbers, are striving to break through the hill country to the Venetian plains.

Hand-to-hand encounters are of frequent occurrence, and in them the Italians seemingly are holding their own, inflicting severe losses on the invaders.

West of the upper reaches of the Piave, where the enemy is endeavoring to gain the valley leading into Venetia, the Berlin war office claims the capture of Monte Fontana and Monte Spinnacola, but according to the Rome war office, except on the former position, where a few advanced Italian lines were reached, the enemy everywhere have been repelled.

Rochester's Survivors Land in Iceland

London, Nov. 21.—The missing boat from the American steamer Rochester, which was sent to the bottom by a German submarine Nov. 2, has just landed at a port in Ireland. The boat contained five men, the only survivors from the boat's original crew of twelve.

Jobs Open For Mail Pickers

Boston, Nov. 21.—Men will be paid \$1.50 a day to pack a mail which will be carried by airmail set off the airship "Lusitania" across the Atlantic to New York. The airmail will be carried by the British Aeroplane Service, Ltd., and the mail will be sent to Boston by the Post Office Department.

Insurance A Suicide

New York, Nov. 21.—George P. Ladd, 23, of Cedar congress, Minn., who had been missing since his arrival at his new home in New York, was found to his mother, Mrs. Ladd, in a neighboring hotel.

He had been missing for fifteen years and died at the age of 15.

PACIFISTS SWAMPED

Labor Leaders Pledge Loyalty to Government In Support of War

Buffalo, Nov. 21.—Without a dissenting vote, the American Federation of Labor reaffirmed its unwavering loyalty to the country and a determination to stand behind the national administration until peace comes. The pacifist element, which previously manifested a small minority against President Wilson's attitude to support the war, was silent.

The resolution containing the declaration was reported favorably by the resolutions committee. It was sweeping in scope. The course pursued by laborers in calling a conference of the national and international officers of the federation at Washington on March 12 was approved and all the subsequent actions and those of the executive council with reference to the war were concurred in.

The pacifists declared that they were unaware that the resolution was to come up. They made no move for reconsideration, however, and it was pointed out that while their Right Monday was based on a vote of confidence, yesterday's resolution called for a declaration on a clear-cut question of loyalty to the country.

HEAVILY PUNISHED

Man Who Evaded Military Service Gets Twenty Years in Prison

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., Nov. 22.—Private Tony Petroshki of Norwell, Conn., was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at the federal penitentiary at Atlanta for evading draft.

Petroshki was ordered to report for service with the 30th infantry, composed of Connecticut men, but failed to put in an appearance. Federal authorities found him and brought him here.

He was tried by general court martial and his sentence was approved by Gen. Hodges. In addition, he was dismally discharged and forfeited all pay.

Petroshki was found guilty of violating the fifty-eighth article of war, which relates to deserting service of the United States.

TOTAL OF \$49,109,411

Y. M. C. A. War Work Fund Goes Nearly \$15,000,000 Over the Top

New York, Nov. 21.—The national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. announced here that the grand total of the nation-wide war fund campaign is \$10,109,411. This exceeds by nearly \$15,000,000 the \$35,000,000 goal set at the beginning of the campaign on Nov. 12.

President Wilson, on being informed that the fund was greatly oversubscribed, telegraphed congratulations to Dr. Mott, general secretary of the council.

"My heartfelt congratulations on the remarkable and gratifying results," the president's telegram read. "I think it is a national blessing."

GEN. MAUDE DEAD

"Second British Kitchener" Won Laurels as a Great Soldier

London, Nov. 20.—Gen. Maude, British commander in Mesopotamia, died after a brief illness.

Frederick S. Maude, the captor of Bagdad, was rated as one of the most brilliant commanders of the war. After a series of British defeats in Mesopotamia, Maude was placed in command last year and won an unbroken series of successes.

Maude was 53 years old. He had a distinguished military record before the war. He took part in the Sudan campaign in 1885 and served with distinction in the South African war.

TAKING PLACES OF MEN

Women Guards, Station Keepers and Conductors on New York Lines

New York, Nov. 23.—New York is to have women guards and station keepers on its subway and elevated systems and women conductors are to have charge of surface cars.

Announcing that women would be employed, officials of the New York Railways company, operating the surface lines, and of the Interboro Rapid Transit, operating subway and elevated lines, said preference would be given women relatives of male employees who had joined the army or navy.

End of Bolshevik Near

Stockholm, Nov. 23.—"No matter how dark the situation in Russia is today it must not be forgotten that Russia is a country of unlimited possibilities," said David Soskice, confidential secretary to A. E. Kerensky, the deposed Russian premier. Soskice predicted the end of the Bolsheviks in about four weeks.

May Face Firing Squad

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Max Lindner, formerly a sailor in the German navy and believed to be a German spy, may face a firing squad as a result of investigation being made by military authorities at Fort Logan.

Greeks on Firing Line

Washington, Nov. 23.—Greece is rapidly preparing to take her part in the war. A cablegram from Athens says many new divisions of Greek troops, recently formed, have taken field places at the front.

American Mission in Paris

Paris, Nov. 23.—Colonel House and his staff, who are to be sent to Paris to help the French government, will be received at a port in Ireland. The boat contained five men, the only survivors from the boat's original crew of twelve.

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Boston, Nov. 21.—Men will be paid \$1.50 a day to pack a mail which will be carried by airmail set off the airship "Lusitania" across the Atlantic to New York. The airmail will be carried by the British Aeroplane Service, Ltd., and the mail will be sent to Boston by the Post Office Department.

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He had been missing for fifteen years and died at the age of 15.

NEW INSURANCE LAW EXPLAINED

Is Not an Act of Charity, but Is Simple Justice

MABCO ISSUES STATEMENT

Enlisted Men and Women of Army and Navy and Relatives Have Benefit of Greatest Measure of Protection Ever Offered Fighting Forces by Any Nation in History

Washington, Nov. 22.—Secretary McAdoo has addressed to the officers and enlisted men and women of the army and navy of the United States and their relatives the following communication calling attention to the provisions of the war insurance law:

The secretary of the treasury, through the bureau of war risk insurance, has been charged with the administration of the war insurance law enacted by the congress as a measure of justice to the men and women who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their country.

In order, however, fully to protect each person and family, congress has made it possible for every soldier, sailor, and nurse to obtain life and total disability insurance. This insurance applies to injuries received while he or she is in the service or after he or she shall have left it.

Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private life insurance companies prohibitive. It was, therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the government to assume the risk of insuring hundreds of thousands of our soldiers and sailors who are making the supreme sacrifice.

Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse, comisioned and enlisted, and of any age, has the right, between now and Feb. 12, 1918, to take out life and total disability insurance up to \$10,000 at very low cost, with the government, without medical examination.

This right is purely optional. The soldiers and sailors are not compelled to take insurance, but if they desire to exercise the right, they must do so before Feb. 12, 1918. The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly, at the age of 21, to \$1.20 monthly, at the age of 51, for each \$1000 of insurance.

This is a small charge on a man's pay—small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part.

To provide adequate protection until Feb. 12, 1918, during the period when the soldiers and sailors are learning the details of this law, the government automatically insures each man and woman, commissioned or enlisted, in the military service of the United States. It pays the man \$25 a month during total permanent disability; if he dies within twenty years it pays the rest of \$20 monthly installments of \$25 each to his wife, child or widow mother.

I desire to call the provisions of this just and generous law to the attention of our officers and enlisted men and women so that they may not be deprived of their rights through lack of knowledge. Full information may be obtained from the bureau of war risk insurance of the treasury department, Washington.

I earnestly urge that the officers of the army and navy give to the men under their command all possible aid in helping them to understand fully the benefits that this insurance may bring to their families and the small cost at which it may be obtained.

This is the greatest measure of protection ever offered to its fighting forces by any nation in the history of the world. It is not charity; it is simply justice to the enlisted men and women and to their loved ones at home, and each and every one of them should promptly take the benefits of this great law.

LIGHTS WERE OUT

Sims Reports Destroyer Chauncey Was Rammed by Transport Rose

Washington, Nov. 22.—The transport Rose was the vessel that rammed and sank the American destroyer Chauncey with the loss of three officers and eighteen men.

This announcement was made by Secretary Daniels after receiving reports from Vice Admiral Sims, in command of the American naval forces abroad.

Both vessels were running without lights. The Rose struck the destroyer on the port side abaft the fourth funnel. The after part of the warship immediately submerged and it was the officers and men caught in this part of the ship who were drowned.

The remainder of the Chauncey remained afloat for an hour, and the Rose, standing by, was able to pick up the remainder of the company of ninety-one.

Rather Be Soldier Than Governor

Lincoln, Nov. 23.—The resignation of Gov. Neville is in the hands of the secretary of state. It was offered to take effect on the acceptance of the seventh regiment, Nebraska national guard, into the federal service. Neville has already been appointed colonel of the regiment.

Old New York Resident Interned

New York, Nov. 23.—Charged with having attempted to spread pro-German and anti-American propaganda through anti-semitic and slanders, Franz Loeb, 60, of Germany, was arrested and sent to Ellis Island for imprisonment. He has been a resident here for fifteen years.

Lawrence A Suicide

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AZORES NOW INCLUDED

Scope of Unrestricted U-Boat Operations Greatly Extended by Germany

Washington, Nov. 23.—The Kaiser's U-boat barred zone crept several hundred miles nearer the United States.

According to an imperial decree received via Amsterdam, the German government has enclosed the Azores Islands with a new barred area.

The Azores are about two-thirds of the distance between New York and the Portuguese coast, the extension of the danger district including the scope of unrestricted submarine operations several miles to the westward of the islands themselves.

The German official statement declares that the islands have become in "economic and military respects an important hostile base of Atlantic navigation."

In the same decree, the channel officer left open to Greek shipping in the Mediterranean is closed, although it is stated that Greek ships in this zone and Belgian relief ships now within the Azores barred areas may leave safely by the shortest route before Nov. 29.

MUST LEAVE WASHINGTON

Unnaturalized Germans Arriving Since April 5 Ordered From City

Washington, Nov. 22.—Wednesday was the last day that natives of Germany, who have not obtained their final naturalization papers and who have come to Washington since war was declared April 5, may remain in this city. Germans whose residence at the national capital antedates the war declaration have until Dec. 15 to pack up their goods and go away.

All Germans leaving Washington between now and Dec. 15 must report to the authorities where they are going and must report also to the federal marshal of the district to which they go.

Police instructions directed that ignorance of the president's proclamation will be no excuse for an alien enemy to delay complying with it.

FIVE THOUSAND WANTED

Orchard Information

PRUNE GRAPE VINES IN FALL

Work May Be Commenced as Soon as Leaves Begin to Fall—Cut Back to Bud Wanted for Fruit.

As a general rule, the pruning of grape vines may be commenced as soon as the leaves drop in the fall. If the wood is to be used in starting new vines, it is best to cut it from the vines, before freezing weather comes. When pruning in the fall or during the winter, the vines should not be cut back to the bud or buds that are wanted for fruit.

A few weeks before the buds start the vines should be gone over and the extra buds cut off. The second pruning should be done before cold weather is over so if put off too long the sap will ooze from the wound and injure the vines. Should the vines be pruned in the fall down to the buds wanted for fruit, some of them might be winter-killed and the amount of fruit expected cut short.

If vines are laid down and protected during the winter, the pruning may be all done before they are laid down in the fall.

Some vineyardists do not prune at all till the latter part of winter or early spring. In this case the pruning may be done so as to leave only the buds wanted to bear fruit the coming season. But, vines may be safely trimmed any time between the falling of the leaves in the fall and the beginning of sap flow in the spring.

PLANT FRUIT TREES IN FALL

Practice Is Recommended Where Winters Are Not Severe—Root Ends Become Calloused.

Generally speaking, fall planting of fruit trees is to be recommended in regions where the winters are not severe. This is only in a general way, of course, but where fall planting has been done in past seasons with success, it is usually safe to continue it. One advantage is that severed ends of roots must become calloused before they start to grow, and this callousing will proceed during the dormant period if the roots are protected in the soil or in suitable storage. This makes them ready to begin growth as early in the spring as the weather will permit, if they have been set during the fall or winter. The earth becomes settled firmly around the roots, the soil is seldom dry during winter and in favorable seasons there is more or less root growth during the fall after setting. These all combine to give the fall set tree an advantage. In most localities it is safe to set trees at any time during their dormant period, provided the soil is in good condition for working.

LAY DOWN ALL GRAPE VINES

All Young Vines Will Do Better for Slight Covering of Earth—Prune in Mild Weather.

It is a safe plan to lay down all grape vines, the hardiness of which has not been tested, and, indeed, all young vines, whether hardy or tender, will do all the better for a slight covering of earth. Young vines that have been pruned should have the

Horticultural Advice

Horticultural News

CULTIVATE TO KILL INSECTS

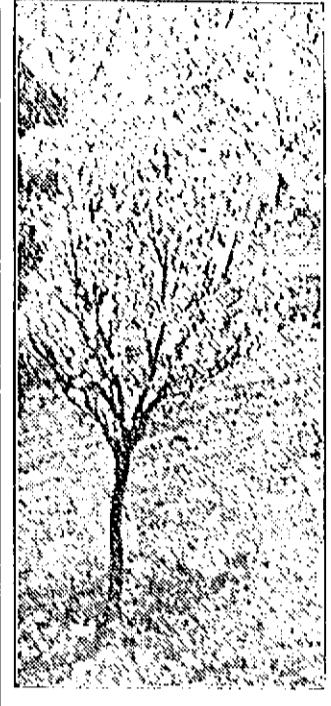
Wormy Raspberries Are Not Necessary Evil—Many Can Be Destroyed by Exposing to Enemies.

CONTROL DISEASE OF PLUMS

Peculiar Abnormality Appears on Fruit and Twigs—Cut and Burn Affected Parts.

By H. E. VAREY, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

In July and August we find numerous interesting abnormalities on the fruit and twigs of the common and wild plums. These abnormalities are manifestations of a disease known as "plum pockets." The name is derived from the way the fruit is affected, being first discolored, and then rap-



Satsuma Plum Tree.

idly enlarged, often to several times the normal. The surface becomes wrinkled, the pit falls to develop, and the fruit consists of only a tough skin. Along with the affected fruits we almost always find distorted and enlarged twigs. In later stages the twigs are killed and the diseased wood turns very black. The disease is easily controlled by cutting and burning affected parts.

BEST SOIL FOR STRAWBERRY

Considered Poor Practice to Plant on Newly Broken Sod—Follow Some Cultivated Crop.

Any land which will produce good garden crops, especially good potatoes, will answer for strawberries. It is considered bad practice to plant on newly broken sod land. If strawberries can follow corn, celery, tomatoes or other well-cultivated garden crops, good results may be expected.

PLANT YOUNG GRAPE VINES

Work May Be Done Any Time Before Ground Freezes—Hardy Varieties Are Recommended.

Young grape vines may be planted as long as the ground is not frozen and in condition for planting. Concord, Niagara, Delaware and Salem are vigorous hardy varieties and will grow and fruit abundantly in any good soil. Short stock vines may be had from the nurseries for ten cents each.

CARING FOR SMALL FRUITS

Give Small Plantation Thorough Cultivation Long as Possible—Put Straw Between Rows.

Give the small fruit plantation thorough cultivation just as long as possible. When the fruit is too far advanced to be longer cultivated, put down straw or hay between the rows to keep down weeds and conserve moisture.

REMOVE WEEDS IN ORCHARDS

Apple Pickers Are Disgusted and Do Poor Work When Compelled to Walk Through Barbs.

Apple picking is made easier if the weeds are mowed in the orchard and the place kept clean. Pickers are disgusted and do poor work when they have to walk through weeds and briars wet with dew or autumn rains.

RIGHT TRIMMING FOR TREES

Wound Made by Cutting Off Limb Close to Trunk Soon Heals Over and Doesn't Decay.

In trimming trees, the wound made by cutting off a limb close to the trunk will soon heal over while the wound made by cutting off the limb two or three inches from the trunk, tends to decay and sometimes causes the ultimate loss of the tree itself.

"Dismayed," said Uncle Ebenezer, "this makes a man glad he's living, seeing where he's living and able to explain why he's living."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Horticultural News

UTILIZE ALL WASTES

Not Advisable to Make Hog Meat Out of Raw Materials.

Grain May Be Saved for Direct Use as Food for Man and for Toppling Off Beef—Dairy By-Products Are Valuable.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

It is a good plan to insist that so far as possible hog meat shall be produced mainly with food wastes as raw materials. Grain may thus be saved for direct use as food for man and for feeding or toppling off beef cattle which cannot be raised on waste.

Wastes on farms and in the towns make good hog feed; by-products from canneries, bakeries, distilleries, packing plants and the like can be utilized as hog feed and to better economic advantage than in any other way. Dairy wastes are particularly valuable as hog feed and promote rapid growth with a good money return for every gallon fed.

The farm orchard furnishes large quantities of whitewash or defective fruit, which is relished by hogs, and is beneficial if fed in small quantities frequently, and not all at one feed. Garden wastes, tops of vegetables, culls of all sorts, even weeds not readily eaten and eaten may not be eaten will be worked over, going into the second season so high that the plants will not be killed. The new crop of sweet clover, unlike that of red clover and alfalfa, must come from the buds left on the stubble, so when the plants are cut below these buds they will be killed. As sweet clover is a biennial, the plants die as soon as the seed crop is produced.

Since the insects are helpless in the ground, cultivation in the late fall and early spring will kill many of them or expose them to their enemies. They can be killed also by spraying with four pounds of lead arsenite paste to 50 gallons of water about the first or second week in May, when the young plants are about six inches high. It is important to have all neglected wild bushes destroyed, for these serve as breeding grounds.

AVOID HEATING OF ORCHARD

Ohio Experiment Station Advises Growers to Plant Hardy Varieties—Select Favorable Site.

Because of the difficulty in heating peach orchards in winter, horticulturists at the Ohio experiment station advise growers to avoid such operations by planting hardy varieties and selecting favorable planting sites. The exact temperature required to save the blossom buds in extreme cold winter weather is not known, as varieties differ in hardiness and the same variety may show some variation in resistance to cold from year to year.

Without this knowledge orchardists in some cases may waste fuel, while at other times buds may be frozen because the trees do not keep the temperature high enough. Watching thermometers and keeping fires in zero weather is trying work. Spring orchard heating, however, has long been considered successful.

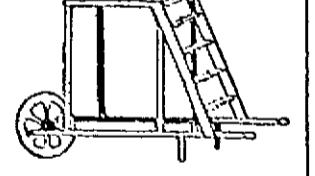
On suitable locations peach crops may be secured annually if hardy varieties are planted, these specialists say. Winter heating is therefore unnecessary in such cases.

STEPLADDER IN AN ORCHARD

Device Shown in Illustration Is Handy for Pruning, Spraying and Picking Fruit.

In spraying trees, picking fruit and in pruning the orchard it is often a great advantage to have some sort of portable ladder. Here is the plan of one declared to be very satisfactory.

It works on the principle of a step-ladder that will always "stay set" and



Orchard Stepladder.

which may be taken from tree to tree with a minimum amount of labor. The illustration explains the construction of the ladder fully. Anyone using a barrel pump sprayer without a tower attachment will find it particularly valuable. It will enable him to throw the spray upon the topmost branches.

LIME FOR GOOSEBERRY WORM

It Is Not Available to Use Poisons to Exterminate Insects—Lime Good for Bushes.

If worms are bothering your gooseberry or currant bushes, do not use poisons to exterminate them. Some morning when the dew is on, go over the bushes with al�-steel lime and the worms will be most effectively got rid of. There is not the danger of poisoning from the use of lime as there is from the use of paris green and London purple. The lime is good for the bushes as well as a sure remedy for the worms, says one man.

LEGUMES BEST FOR ORCHARD

Instead of Idle Land During Summer Cowpeas, Soy Beans or Similar Crops Should Be Growing.

Instead of bare land in winter in the orchard or after corn and tomatoes and similar crops, the land should be covered with a legume. Instead of idle land in summer, a legume like cowpeas or soy beans or other nitrogen gatherer should be growing on it. Winter vetch is the best cover crop to sow.

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Venice Not on Danube.

Venice is popularly misunderstood to be on the beautiful blue Danube river, but that mighty stream in its long course to the Black sea really encircles the city some miles from its center. A canal winds through the heart of the city and connects with the Danube below the Prater, Vienna's great playground.

POTATOES LIKE HEN MANURE

Droppings Collected From Poultry Houses Applied to Small Patch Gave Large Returns.

One experience with hen manure on potatoes last summer may be of interest to you, says F. W. Briggs, in Farm Poultry. We took our potato patch, just one-third of an acre, and covered it broadcast with moderate coating of hen manure that had been collected from the droppings boards. This was all the dressing the piece had. We planted one potato, and the following week hoed them once with a horse hoe. This is all the time or labor that was expended on the crop, except the labor of digging and peeling. The crop from this one-third acre was just 150 bushels of extra large smooth potatoes, and ten bushels of small ones. The potatoes were of such excellent quality that they brought five cents per bushel more from the Boston buyer than any other potatoes in this locality. The free use was of easy access from the free range occupied by the pullets during the summer. These pullets assisted materially in the crop, as they kept the potato well "cultivated" by their scratching, and kept away or ate up all the potato bugs; we did not use an ounce of parts green or bordeaux mixture.

HORSE POWER TO PULL POSTS

Team and Wagon, Log Chain and Stout Plank Are Among Things Needed for the Purpose.

Digging up old fence posts is a hard job. The accompanying drawing shows the easiest and quickest way of pulling posts that have been seen. A team and wagon, a ten-foot log chain and a stout plank with a notch in the upper end or a forked stick about four feet long are the things needed.

Drive the team and wagon up parallel to the fence and about a foot away from it, and five feet ahead of the post to be pulled. Loop one end of the chain around the middle of the

post, pass the other end over the fork in the stick and hook around the base of the post. The only precaution is to see that the forked stick or plank is not set too slanting or it will slip out instead of lifting the post.

Drive ahead and out comes the post.

There is no backing up or turning around nor any tools to move. As fast as the posts are pulled they are thrown into the wagon. If many posts are to be pulled it will save time to wire the chain to the crotch of the prop so that the team will drag it from one location to the next.

PROFIT FROM SOME FEATURE

Money Can Be Made in Various Side Lines, Such as Bush Fruits or Special Garden Crop.

It is not a bad plan to consider very seriously whether it is not possible to add some feature as a small side line to the farm activities for increased profit. It may be small bush fruits or a special garden crop, some class of live stock or field crop. The returns might be small, but being clean may mean enough to purchase that new convenience you have been wanting. A small side line with the boys' help may even be enough to educate the children.

SAVING SEED FROM GARDENS

Cut Slice From Tomato Blossom and Save Seeds From Each Section—Vegetables Decaying.

Tomato seed should be saved from the largest and smoothest. Cut a slice from the blossom end and save the seeds from each section. Pumpkins and squash should be selected from the ones containing the fewest seeds. These will be found plumper and larger than those containing a greater amount of seed. As these vegetables are decaying in appearance it is best to wait until after cooking before saving their seeds.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the

Signature of

F. H. Fletcher

Vienna Not on Danube.

Venice is popularly misunderstood to be on the beautiful blue Danube river, but that mighty stream in its long course to the Black sea really encircles the city some miles from its center. A canal winds through the heart of the city and connects with the Danube below the Prater, Vienna's great playground.

DRAINAGE SUGGESTIONS

1. Have your dead furrow extend in the line of greatest slope on the flatter lands.

2. Plow in narrow bands not over four rods wide so that there will be a dead furrow or a back furrow every two rods.

3. Plow twice in the dead furrow where it crosses a ridge. In long level furrows, plow twice near the outlet to create a fall toward the surface-run.

NEW CROP OF SWEET CLOVER

No Fear of Difficulty in Eradicating as Farmers Have Trouble in Cutting Second Crop.

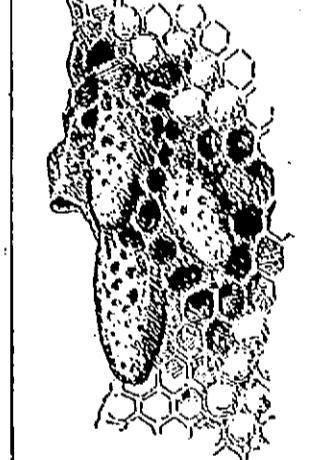
Some farmers institute to plant sweet clover on their farms for fear they will have difficulty in eradicating it when the fields are planted to other crops. The results obtained annually by hundreds of farmers are sufficient proof that there is no foundation for such fear; in fact, farmers are experiencing much difficulty in cutting the first crop the second season so high that the plants will not be killed. The new crop of sweet clover, unlike that of red clover and alfalfa, must come from the buds left on the stubble, so when the plants are cut below these buds they will be killed. As sweet clover is a biennial, the plants die as soon as the seed crop is produced.

When the first year's growth is plowed under the same fall many of the plants will not be entirely covered, and these will make a vigorous growth the following spring. When the plowing is delayed until the plants have made some growth the following spring no trouble will be experienced in eradication them.

IMPORTANCE OF QUEEN BEE

Her Duty Is Simply to Lay Eggs to Keep Up Supply of Honey Gatherers in Colony.

The queen is the only perfect female in the hive and usually there is only one to a colony. Her duty is simply to lay eggs to keep up the supply of bees in the hive. It is possible for a queen to lay several thousand eggs in a day, depositing them singly in the bottom of brood cells. If these eggs



Queen Cells and Worker Cells.

are not fertilized they develop into drones; when fertilized they develop into worker bees or queens according to the treatment they receive. Nearly all of the fertilized eggs are left in the ordinary-sized cells known as worker cells and produce worker bees. For a few of these larger cells, as shown in the illustration, are built a series of protecting walls. Together with this, a special food is given to the larva when it hatches, and in the course of 21 days a queen bee comes forth.

Highly Valued Pen.

One of the most valuable pens in the world, and one that has been much coveted by curio hunters, is one owned in New York. It was made from a carved box in which George Washington, when a young man, kept the lenses of his surveying instruments, the wood of which formed the lid of the deck of the captain of the historic Mayflower.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department following letter will be absolutely observed:
1. Name and the full name and address of the writer must be given. 2. Make all questions brief and concise. 3. Write or type the paper only. 4. In answering questions give the date of the paper, the printer of the query and the signature, if either addressed in contributions, or to be for which have been in blank stamped envelope accompanied by the number of the query and thank you.

Direct all communications to:

MISS EDITH M. CHILDE, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1917.

NOTES.

A REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.—The *Seventh-day Baptist Magazine* for Sept., 1823, published at Schenectady, contains a memoir of Rev. William Bliss, who was born in Rhode Island, in 1728. June 24, 1784, he made a public profession of religion. A few years after, he was convinced that it was his duty to enter into the sacred ministry. He was ordained an evangelist in 1770, and was installed as the pastor of a church in Newport, R. I., Dec. 28, 1780, which office he sustained during the remainder of his life, about 28 years. The following are related as evidence of the firmness and intrepidity of his mind:

Mr. Bliss was a warm and steady friend to his country, and during the revolutionary war, suffered much from the English soldiery. While the English were in possession of the town of Newport, he was completely in their power. They took possession of a part of his farm, on which they erected fortifications, and a part of his dwelling in which were quartered many of their officers. They also cut down his orchard to barlode the roads which crossed his farm. His occupation exempted him from taking part in the war, still he omitted no opportunity for expressing to them his decided disapprobation of their conduct. The following circumstances will be interesting to the reader, as they are connected with the Revolution, and occurred in the midst of the enemies of our fathers.

At a certain time, when the British were expecting Gen. Sullivan with the American troops to land upon the island, the officers who were quartered in his presence, frequently exposed, in his presence, their desire to have a contest with the rebels. Not many days afterwards, several of the officers accompanied him to the sea side to see him shoot a fowl, an exercise in which he was frequently engaged, and in which he was very skilful. After observing him for a while, they expressed their astonishment at his skill in killing birds flying. He replied, "You seem to be very anxious for the Americans to stand upon the island, now when they come, they will take you down as easy as I do these birds." They seemed to be much delighted with this reply, and expressed no more desire to meet the rebels.

Another circumstance will show how little he regarded their resentment. While they were expecting an attack from the Americans, and while they were fortifying themselves on a height of land, which was a part of Mr. Bliss's farm and not far from his house, he was disturbed in the dead of a rainy night, by a tremendous rattling at the door. He demanded who was there, and what was the cause of the disturbance. He was answered with, "Open your door!" He replied, "My door shall not be opened!" "Open your door or we will break it open!" "Break it open upon your soul!" Boys, get up and arm yourselves! This last sentence he spoke with emphasis. His sons heard, and instantly armed themselves with the furniture of the kitchen, one with the spit, another with the fire shovel &c. the rest and only weapons they had, excepting the long fowling pieces which Mr. Bliss took in his own hands. Thus they guarded the door, on the inside of the house, while without there stood an army threatening its destruction. Their son was ordered to retreat, that he would return only the barrel and a few of his officers to shelter themselves from the rain under the roof. With this request he complied, but not until the General had repeated twice the request and given him assurance that a sufficient guard should be placed at the door to secure safety to his house and family. On entering the house, they demanded if it were to be forced to release their gun barrels, and what he would have done had they forced the door. To this he replied, "My house is my castle, and none have a right to enter it without my permission; and if my door had been forced, I should have killed the first man that entered. One of my sons would have killed the next who entered, and another the next &c." They acknowledged his right, surrendered his courage and secured his house from these. Mr. Bliss died May 4, 1808, aged 81.

ANSWERING QUESTIONS.—**Ques.**—Who were the parents of Benjamin Albee, of Braintree, Mass., in 1640? T.P.

Ans.—Lewis. Who was Nathan Lewis of Richmond, R. I., who married Mary Adams Dec. 16, 1758? F.G.

Ques.—Who was Bethiah, wife of Joseph Hedges, of Norton, Mass. Their son Joseph was baptized November 24, 1714.—A.B.

Ans.—Potter. What was the ancestry of Chauncy Potter, of Westerly, R. I., who married Daniel Babcock of Hopkinton, April 8, 1624? G.H.E.

Ques.—Wood. Who were the parents of Elizabeth Wood of Rehoboth, Mass., who married July 10, 1748, Elder Nathan Mason of Swansea, Mass.? F.S.

Ans.—Boott. Who were the ancestors of Mary, wife of Benjamin Boott, of Plymouth, Co., Mass., in 1755? V.D.

Ques.—Armstrong. Who were the parents of Rebecca Lyon, wife of Gen. John Armstrong of Revolutionary times? R.G.

Ans.—Mynoroff. Which Mynoroff family once occupied the old Razend house on Washington Square, Newport, R. I.—J.A.P.

Ans.—Gardiner. Who was Nicholas Gardiner who married Ruth, daughter of William Clarke of Rhode Island, but died in 1788. aged 91.—I.P.

Ques.—Stoddard. Who were the ancestors of William Stoddard of Middletown, R. I., who died Sept. 28, 1758, aged 38? D.G.

gent and theumism, having already begun his operations on some gentlemen. He may be spoke with at Mr. Nichols, at the sign of the White Horse.

March 14, 1762. Under the head of Newport, in the *Mercury* of this date, is the following: "At the Supreme Court held here last week, John Sherman was convicted of burglary, and torture of a negro slave, of setting fire to a warehouse on Long Wharf. He was sentenced to be executed on Wednesday, the fourteenth of next month. And William Lawton who convicted of burglary, for which he is sentenced to stand in the Pillory on Friday next from eleven o'clock to twelve, to suffer one month's imprisonment, and pay a fine to the King of 600 pounds."

The following advertisement also appears:

George Sherman has for sale "a farm in the town of Portmouth, joining the Friends' Meeting." . . . Alanon Gibbs. For sale, "a commodious house near the lower end of the town." . . . John Banks, at the sign of the Golden Eagle has "choice new raisins by the cask."

BRIGHTMAN.—A few deeds from old Newport records:

Henry Brightman, Newport, from Gilbert Mayrick, Newport; dated Dec. 26, 1718; recorded Jan. 7, 1718-19.

Henry Brightman, Newport, from James Fowler, Newport, land in Newport, with building, bounded easterly "upon the Lane." Dated Jan. 26, 1714; recorded May 18, 1715.

Joseph Brightman, Freeport, Mass., to John Gibbs, Newport; Green Bird Farm,

Thomas Brightman, Newport, yeoman, from Sarah Hubbard, Newport, widow, a negro slave's article of apprenticeship. Dated Feb. 26, 1713-14; recorded Dec. 24, 1719.

Thomas Brightman, Dartmouth, yeoman, to Thomas Dring, Little Compton, husbandman. Dated Feb. 20, 1728-9; recorded July 18, 1729. R.W.

QUERIES.

Ques.—Dyer. Would like ancestry of Thomas Dyer, who was of Weymouth, Mass., before 1640. Whom did he marry? He had five sons and three daughters. T.P.

Ques.—Albee. Who were the parents of Benjamin Albee, of Braintree, Mass., in 1640? T.P.

Ans.—Lewis. Who was Nathan Lewis of Richmond, R. I., who married Mary Adams Dec. 16, 1758? F.G.

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Ques.—The New Ship Building Plant.

Work on the new ship building plant near the coal mines in Portsmouth is progressing favorably. The office building has been erected and it is a substantial two story structure. The grounds are to be thoroughly leveled and that work is now being carried on by a large force of workmen. The entire tract of forty-two acres is to be enclosed by an eight foot high fence to keep out spurs and incendiaries. This is to be done at an early date. The Government is ready to give the new company all the work it wants in the line of building ships but insists that the yard shall be so constructed that it can be easily patrolled at all times. It is expected that by early spring the work of building Government ships will be well under way.

Executive Officer L.O.O.P. is making preparations to send to the members of the Lodge who are in the service and away from home a Christmas remembrance.

President Wilson said recently that there were never such strenuous efforts and such heavy sacrifices made, with such little accomplishment, as in this war.

Buying or Selling.

Those interested in buying or selling grain, seeds or seeds may learn how to use Foster's Cogwheel Forecasts as at add. Address Foster's Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Ques.—Foster's Weather Bureau, R. I. Estate of Sarah C. Corcoran.

Ans.—Huntington Chase, the grantee of the estate of Sarah C. Corcoran, widow of George Huntington, late a resident of 11 North Main Street, Providence, R. I., deceased, and whose estate, and business interests, may be examined at 11 North Main Street.

Transferred to the consideration of said Probate Court by the account of Probate Court, for the sum of \$1,420,000, and the same is to be distributed among the heirs of the estate, and the balance of the estate is to be distributed among the heirs of the estate.

Ques.—Foster's Weather Bureau, R. I. Estate of Mrs. Anna C. Chase.

Ans.—Foster's Weather Bureau, R. I. Estate of Annie P. Lee.

Ans.—Alfred A. Lee, Administrator, c. 1880, of the estate of Annie P. Lee, of Newport, R. I., deceased, and whose estate, and business interests, may be examined at 11 North Main Street, Providence, R. I., deceased, and the same is to be distributed among the heirs of the estate, and the balance of the estate is to be distributed among the heirs of the estate.

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